a limiting factor. The species seems generally to be scarce outside the Scottish Highlands, and is usually met with or associated with slime fungi on dead wood, or in rotten wood. In the Caledonian pine forest areas it is much more frequent in the experience of C.J., often clustering in numbers on the small, fresh, fawn-coloured slime fungi (*Reticularia*) which occur in groups on the trunks of dead pines, usually where the bark has been at least partially detached.

Acknowledgements

For the loan of material from Hlisnikovsky's collection, we are indebted to our colleague Dr. Josef Jelínek, Prague.

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COSMOPTERIX SCHMIDIELLA FREY REDISCOVERED AFTER 75 YEARS. — On the afternoon of 3rd June, 1976, I had the good fortune to sweep into my net a fine specimen of this exquisite little moth. Further sweeping and close search produced no others despite warm, sunny and windless conditions. The locality where it was captured is a rough flowery field at Arne, Dorset, with a very rich mixed vegetation including several species of vetch, but I could find none of the recorded foodplant Vicia sepium there.

Both E. R. Bankes and W. H. B. Fletcher used to get schmidiella in the 1880's, and I possess specimens from these men of that date. Bankes's locality was at Corfe, Dorset. Fletcher, who first introduced the species to the British List (cf. *Ent. mon. Mag.*, 1886, 23: 111), got his near Angmering, Sussex. In 1901, a single specimen was taken at Shalbourne in Wiltshire, but so far as I am aware the species had not been seen since.

Stainton (*Natural History of the Tineina*, **12**: 30-38, plt. 1, figs. 3, 3a, 3b) gives a full life history of the species as well as admirable coloured illustrations of the moth, larva and larval mines. There is also a good coloured figure of the moth together with its ab. *obsoleta* Bankes in the "First Supplement to the Lepidoptera of the Isle of Purbeck" by E. R. Bankes, published in *Proc. Dorset Nat. Hist. & Antiquarian Field Club*, Volume 10 (1889). — J. M. CHALMERS-HUNT.

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